

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- In some embodiments of aqueous-based photothermographic materials, higher amounts of iodide may be present in the photosensitive silver halide grains, and particularly from about 20 mol % up to the saturation limit of iodide, to increase image stability and to reduce "print-out," as described for example in U.S. Publication No. 2004/0053173 (Maskasky et al.) ~~depending and commonly assigned U.S. Serial No. 10/246,265 (filed September 18, 2002 by Maskasky and Seaeia).~~ --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 43, line 22, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Additional useful toners are substituted and unsubstituted mercaptotriazoles as described for example in U.S. Patent 3,832,186 (Masuda et al.), U.S. Patent 6,165,704 (Miyake et al.), U.S. Patent 5,149,620 (Simpson et al.), U.S. Patents 6,713,240 and 6,841,343 (Lynch et al.), ~~depending and commonly assigned U.S. Serial No. 10/193,443 (filed July 11, 2002 by Lynch, Zou, and Ulrich) and U.S. Serial No. 10/192,944 (filed July 11, 2002 by Lynch, Ulrich, and Zou),~~ as well as the triazine thione compounds described in U.S. Patent 6,703,191 (Lynch et al.) Serial No. 10/341,754 (filed January 14, 2003 by Lynch, Ulrich, and Skoug), and the heterocyclic disulfide compounds described in U.S. Patent 6,737,227 (Lynch et al.) Serial No. 10/384,244 (filed March 7, 2003 by Lynch and Ulrich), all of which are incorporated herein by reference. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 53, line 22, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- The photothermographic materials of this invention can include one or more antistatic agents in any of the layers including the photothermographic emulsion layer, or in separate conductive layers, on either or both sides of the support. Thus, conductive components include, but are not limited to, soluble salts (for example, chlorides or nitrates), evaporated metal layers, or ionic

polymers such as those described in U.S. Patent 2,861,056 (Minsk) and U.S. Patent 3,206,312 (Sterman et al.), or insoluble inorganic salts such as those described in U.S. Patent 3,428,451 (Trevoy), electroconductive underlayers such as those described in U.S. Patent 5,310,640 (Markin et al.), electronically-conductive metal antimonate particles such as those described in U.S. Patent 5,368,995 (Christian et al.), and electrically-conductive metal-containing particles dispersed in a polymeric binder such as those described in EP 0 678 776 A1 (Melpolder et al.). Particularly conductive particles also include the non-acicular metal antimonate particles described in ~~depending and commonly assigned~~ U.S. Patent 6,689,546 (LaBelle et al.) ~~Serial No. 10/304,224 (filed on November 27, 2002 by LaBelle, Sakizadeh, Ludemann, Bhave, and Pham)~~. All of the above patents and patent applications are incorporated herein by reference. Other antistatic agents are well known in the art. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 54, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Additional conductive compositions include one or more fluorochemicals having the structure  $R_f-R-N(R'_1)(R'_2)(R'_3)^+ X^-$  wherein  $R_f$  is a straight or branched chain perfluoroalkyl group having 4 to 18 carbon atoms,  $R$  is a divalent linking group comprising at least 4 carbon atoms and a sulfide group in the chain,  $R'_1$ ,  $R'_2$ ,  $R'_3$  are independently hydrogen or alkyl groups or any two of  $R'_1$ ,  $R'_2$ , and  $R'_3$  taken together can represent the carbon and nitrogen atoms necessary to provide a 5- to 7-membered heterocyclic ring with the cationic nitrogen atom, and  $X^-$  is a monovalent anion. These antistatic compositions are described in more detail in ~~depending and commonly assigned~~ U.S. Patent 6,762,013 (Sakizadeh et al.) ~~Serial No. 10/265,058 (filed October 4, 2002 by Sakizadeh, LaBelle, and Bhave)~~ that is incorporated herein by reference. --